



SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1909.

BISHOP LAMPTON'S  
APOLOGY ACCEPTED

For the benefit of the many friends of the Bishop, we reproduce the following clipping from the Boston Guardian:

Greenville, Miss., Saturday.—The communications given below, which fully explain themselves, have been accepted as a satisfactory settlement of the Bishop Lampton matter:

"Rev. Stephenson Archer, Greenville, Miss.

"My Dear Sir—Referring to your conversation at the depot in Greenville the morning I left, in which you advised me of the report that I had insulted or offended one of the young lady telephone operators, or friends of hers, I beg to say that I utterly disclaim having said or done anything intended to offend or insult the young lady or any of her friends, and sincerely regret if I used any expression which would bear such construction, and if so I cheerfully withdraw it and apologize for it.

"I have never asked or stood for social recognition or equality. You have known me for a quarter of a century, know what my life has been and can bear me out in this. My home has always been in your community. I hope to spend the remainder of my life there. I believe that the south is the best place for my people, and I would feel that I was false to them and lacking in my duty as a Christian if I ever said or did anything to bring about race friction, or cause bad feeling among the white people toward my race.

"I earnestly request that you represent the matter in the right light to the community.

"Respectfully,  
"E. W. LAMPTON."

"To the Public:

"We are glad to be able to say that the foregoing communication is satisfactory to those interested and the spirit and tone of it is such as to remove any hostility which may have existed to the return of E. W. Lampton to Greenville.

"STEPHENSON ARCHER,  
"J. D. SMYTHE,  
"W. K. GILDART,  
"Committee."

Bishop E. W. Lampton and His  
Troubles in Mississippi.

We have been besieged with inquiries as to the real status of the episode in which the press dispatches reported that Bishop Lampton, of Greenville, Miss., was forced to escape with his daughter, from Greenville, to save his life and that of his daughter, which were threatened by mob violence. The reports differed materially, so much so that a fair conclusion was hard to be reached by any one who was disposed to be just in expressions.

Personal interviews with the Bishop himself failed to make the matter perfectly clear. One can infer from what the Bishop said that something similar to that reported in the dispatches did occur, but judging from the words used in his apology to the people of Greenville his remarks were wrongly interpreted and that the attack was really groundless. In consideration of this explanation, it now seems that the matter has been amicably settled between Bishop Lampton and the white people of Greenville, Miss.

Many unpleasant articles have been published by both white and colored writers concerning this case and of such nature as will not do any good on either side. There are people, both white and black, who are on the alert for something to turn up from which to stir race prejudice. This class of people is dangerous and bear watching. Such advice as has been published in some of both white and colored papers, is too heinous for the eyes of civilized people to behold. Such people are breeders of anarchy and feeders to anarchists. They are not friends to Christianity, nor to that God who gives them being.

It now develops that the Greenville Bishop Lampton trouble was wholly the result of misunderstanding magnified. Some of our exchanges have charged Bishop Lampton with prevarication in his interview. At first glance it does appear as if his statements were contradictory. His conversation with Rev. Stephenson Archer in Greenville shows that he, Bishop Lampton, knew about the unpleasant feelings existing before leaving home, but it does not show that Bishop Lampton had any knowledge of the indignation meeting held nor the result thereof, and when the press dispatches were published the reported conditions were so different from what the Bishop understood that he had nothing to say but that he knew nothing about the formation of a mob to do him violence, and other things which took place after he left.

Taking all things into consideration, Bishop Lampton has done the right thing in his explanation and apology. And the white people of Greenville have done the right thing in accepting the same.

God help the two races whose general prosperity is identical and whose homes He has made this country, to live in peace, the agents for the expansion of race prejudice notwithstanding.—Columbus, Ga., Christian Recorder.

TWO IN JAIL ON  
ROBBERY CHARGE

Vaughan and Epps Arrested for Holding Up Men and Women at Lakeside.

On charge of holding up A. W. Folkes, Eugene F. Davis and Misses May Huddins and Helen Ratowsky, who were with them at Lakeside last Tuesday night, E. L. Vaughan, of 1223 Dance Street, and Marion Holt Epps, of the Broad Street Jail, are in the Henrico county jail awaiting trial for highway robbery. Vaughan was arrested late Wednesday night by Deputy Sheriff Taylor and Constable Birch while waiting for the young men to redeem jewelry taken from the women the night before. He had a gold necklace valued at \$30 in his pocket. Epps was arrested yesterday afternoon. When searched he had a ring, the value of which was named in the warrant was \$25. This was all they got. Both men made free confessions as soon as they were arrested, and seemed inclined to place themselves on the mercy of the court rather than employ a lawyer to defend them.

There are different accounts of the affair, with the suggestion that Vaughan and Epps, who admitted that they were somewhat under the influence of whiskey, were trying to play a practical joke, and that they had returned Wednesday night to deliver the jewelry when arrested. The park management does not maintain police protection at Lakeside at night, except on dance occasions; nor does it invite night crowds for the reason that the grounds are not lighted. There is a watchman, however, who lives on the premises. —Times-Dispatch, July 16, 1909.

## FOREMAN HIT DRIVER

Deaner Struck Negro With Whipstaff Because He Didn't Move On.

C. P. Deaner, a foreman for I. J. Smith & Co., employed at the excavation on Jefferson and Broad Streets, was arrested yesterday evening on complaint of Alfred Henry, a colored driver, who claimed that he had been hit over the eye by the foreman without cause. Deaner was arrested and placed in the Second Police Station, and later held by Judge Witt in the sum of \$500 for his appearance at the Police Court this morning.

When he appeared in the police station shortly after having been attended by Dr. Collier, of the ambulance, Henry claimed that he had done nothing to warrant the attack. Mr. Deaner and other white men employed on the works said that he was ordered to remove dirt and clear the runway from the steam shovel, but refused to do so, thereby delaying the work. Mr. Deaner came down to see what the matter was, and as the negro refused to move on with his team, he struck him over the head with a whipstaff. The lick was severe enough to make a long cut over his eye, which had to be dressed by the ambulance surgeon. —Times-Dispatch, July 16, 1909.

NEGRO, FORMER BOSS  
IN POWHATAN, IS DEAD

Edward Scott Deeded General Mahone and Was Forced Out of Politics.

Dr. Edward D. Scott, colored, is dead in Washington from paralysis. Dr. Scott was born in Richmond fifty-two years ago. He went North, and by working in summer at seaside resorts he was able to support himself in school in the winter months. He entered Harvard and graduated from that university in 1882.

After graduation he returned to Richmond and was soon thereafter elected a teacher in the public schools of Powhatan county. In Powhatan he was elected republican county superintendent over Dr. Henning, the county superintendent of schools. Immediately after defeating Dr. Henning he was summoned to Petersburg to a conference with General Mahone. He went, with the result that General Mahone gave him to understand that he must either give up the chairmanship or resign his position as teacher. Scott refused to do either. Within a week after the conference he was dismissed as a teacher. Scott remained in the county and announced himself a candidate for the house of delegates in opposition to the regular republican and democratic nominees. At the election he split the negro vote and Powhatan, which had always been republican, returned a democrat to the house of delegates.

Scott returned to Richmond, and was appointed a teacher in Baker school. Later he accepted the chair of ancient languages at the Virginia Normal and Collegiate Institute. In 1891 he entered the medical department of Howard University, from which he graduated in 1895, and immediately began the practice of his profession, in which he was quite successful.

## ONLY GAME OF GRAFT

Much Indignation Over Black Mail Case at Lakeside Park.

Great indignation and very general comment is expressed on all sides today over the alleged daring and outrageous holdup perpetrated by E. L. Vaughan, of 1223 Dance Street, and Marion Holt Epps, of the Broad Street Road, each of whom is being held at the Henrico county jail and each of whom will be brought to trial before Magistrate James T. Lewis tomorrow morning. The alleged case of holdup and threatened blackmail occurred at Lakeside Park last Tuesday night, the Misses May Huddins and Helen Ratowsky, of Baltimore, and Messrs.

A. W. Folkes and Eugene F. Davis, of this city, being the victims. An account of the incident appeared in the afternoon papers yesterday.

A flood of light is thought to have been shed on the case today, however, by the intimation that the two prisoners at Henrico have on previous occasions masqueraded as county police officers, near Lakeside, approaching innocent pleasure seekers recreating in the park with the threat of placing them under arrest. This, it is said, was done with the sole object of extorting a bribe from the escort in order to shield and prevent the name of the lady in the case from being exposed to possible scandal. Such action on the part of the accused militated no less against the reputations of their victims than against that of the Henrico county constabulary, the latter of whom are very indignant over the alleged proceedings of Vaughan and Epps.

Mr. Eugene F. Davis, who accompanied one of the young ladies at the time of the unpleasant incident at Lakeside Park last Tuesday evening, said to a representative of the Richmond Journal today that the two men, Vaughan and Epps, represented themselves as police officers when they effected their holdup game at the park.

"At first," said Mr. Davis, "we could not understand their object. We had been guilty of no indiscretion of boisterous conduct, and could not guess the meaning of their threat. One of the men turned back his coat, and displayed a badge of some authority, saying that he was a constable and had been invested with the authority of the law. He then said that he would place the entire party under arrest for improper behavior unless we were prepared to 'come across with the cash.'"

Mr. Davis explained that the conduct of the two men, Vaughan and Epps, was excessively objectionable, and that they each flourished heavy sticks, with which they were armed. He said that both he and Mr. Folkes were unarmed and taken completely unawares, and that their lady companions were greatly frightened at the comportment and general manner of the fake police officers.

Mr. Davis was afraid that the newspaper reports of yesterday might be misinterpreted by the reading public to the possible prejudice of the characters of the young ladies in question, each of which is a stranger in Richmond. He explained that this was not only the desire of the two Henrico county prisoners, but the threat under which the men hoped to obtain "hush money." He was of the opinion that men who would rob women under a threat of blackmail could hardly be accepted as competent witnesses when their own liberty and freedom were at stake.

It is rumored today that testimony will be introduced when the case against Vaughan and Epps reaches the upper court to the effect that they have each made a practice of holding up innocent victims in the county parks. It is said that it will be proven that last Tuesday's escapade is not the only one in which the two prisoners have figured. One of the men held for trial is married.

The following has been received from the Richmond Evening Journal from Baltimore:

"Miss May Huddins was an operator in the St. Paul exchange until several weeks ago, when she was sent to Richmond to help institute a double board service. She has been employed by the company about two years. She lives at Irvington.

"Miss Helen Ratowsky was employed at the Mount Vernon exchange, and is a very popular. She lives at 532 Hanover Street with her parents."—Richmond Evening Journal, July 16, 1909.

## Permit Granted Colored Bank.

Building Inspector Beck yesterday issued a permit to John Mitchell, Jr., colored, President of the Mechanics Savings Bank, to erect a four-story stone and brick building to be used as a bank, at the northwest corner of Third and Clay Streets, to cost \$20,000. D. J. Farrar, colored, is named as the general contractor. The application for the erection of a bank at that corner was the subject of a vigorous protest to the Street Committee on Friday night from a number of the white property owners on the block, who in the effort to stop construction applied for the establishment of a building line fifteen feet back from the street. It developed in the discussion that one of the signers of the petition was not the property-owner of record, and after some debate as to the relative advantages and disadvantages of having a colored banking institution running flush out to the street, or having the two houses now on the lot rented to the colored people, the committee tabled the request for a building line until the next meeting.

Since Inspector Beck under the building code, must act within ten days on all applications for permits, either approving or rejecting them, and since the plans, drawn by a white architect, were in conformity with the code, Inspector Beck had no option yesterday but to issue the permit.

John Mitchell, Jr., President of the bank informed the committee that he owned a number of other houses on Clay Street, all rented to white tenants, two of them just opposite the Clay Street Methodist Church, intimating that he could put the bank on that lot if the building line ordinance stopped him at Third and Clay Streets.

—Richmond, Va. Times-Dispatch.

## 5th St. Baptist Sunday School Picnic.

The Fifth Street Baptist Sunday School will give its Annual Picnic to Fulton Park, Tuesday, July 27, 1909. The public in general is invited to spend a day in pleasure with us at this beautiful park. Leave 29th and P Streets at 9:00 A. M. Arrive at the Park, Five o'clock. B. H. PEYTON, Supt. R. C. MITCHELL, Secy.

The Eleventh Annual Session of the  
National Medical Association will  
be Held August 24-26, 1909  
in Boston.

The Doctors of New England insure the members of the N. M. A. of the hearty New England welcome which is awaiting them on their arrival in Boston August 24-26, 1909. Never in the history of the N. M. A. have there been in any section shown greater interest in the coming of the society than have the people of Boston and New England. The committee of arrangements has been extremely fortunate in securing the co-operation of the Citizens' Committee and a still larger Ladies' Auxiliary to help arrange the necessary details for the conduct of the session, and to extend to all a cordial welcome.

Including the medical profession in New England and the laity, there are actively engaged in arranging this meeting over a thousand men and women. The wives of physicians, representative women and the younger ladies of New England are generously contributing their services in arranging for the convention. The necessary funds are being freely contributed by the medical profession and public spirited citizens. There is uniform cooperation of the profession and public, who are striving to make the arrangements worthy of the great National Association in Boston.

Arrangements are being made for operations and clinics in some of the well equipped hospitals—the Massachusetts General Hospital, the oldest of all, the Boston City Hospital, where, after the clinics luncheon will be served, complimentary to the visiting doctors, the Plymouth Hospital, the Blossom St. Children's Hospital, the Boston Dispensary and the St. Michael's Consumptive Hospital.

The Harvard Medical School and the Tufts Medical School, with their well-equipped pathological laboratories, will be thrown open for inspection and edification. Boston offers much from a historical point of view. The history of the state began with the sacrifice of a physician at the Battle of Bunker Hill. It is here that the first public demonstration of a monument now stands in the Public Garden to mark that event. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Lowell, John Higginson, William Lloyd Garrison, Charles Sumner, Wendell Phillips, Crispus Attucks, Robert Gould Shaw and a host of others whose lives have made American history and literature.

Boston and its vicinity are rich in educational institutions. Here are found the New England Conservatory of Music, Harvard College, the Boston Public Library, Trinity Church, of Phillips Brooks fame, and the homes of most of the leading intellectual and cultured impulses of America. In short, Boston is the Athens of the Western Hemisphere. Among the places of historic interest in and around Boston must be mentioned Faneuil Hall, "The Cradle of American Liberty," Paul Revere's House, the old South Church, Bunker Hill Monument, Robert Gould Shaw monument, the State House and many others equally significant and interesting. The citizens of New England are looking forward with much pleasure to the coming of their visitors. The entertainment committee has spared no pains to make the occasion an enjoyable one. One of the most spacious and beautiful halls has been secured for the "Ball and Banquet." The Ladies' Auxiliary has planned a reception to the visiting doctors and wives. Bass Point, a beautiful picnic ground, has been secured for an outing during the Friday in convention week. Many other social features are all well arranged.

MITCHELL'S PLEA FOR COLORED  
RACE.

Bank President Protests Against Building Line to Prevent Erection of Structure.

A large delegation of citizens appeared before the Street Committee last night to ask for the establishment of a building line on Clay Street between Second and Third, with a view of preventing the erection of the proposed new building of the Mechanics Savings Bank, colored, plans for which have been filed with Inspector Beck, and which it is proposed to build out flush to the street line at the northwest corner of Third and Clay Street.

A petition asking for the establishment of a building line fifteen feet six inches back from the street line was presented, signed by owners of 199 feet on the block, the total being 260 feet.

Former Alderman John Mitchell, Jr., colored, now President of the Mechanics Savings Bank, appeared for the committee, explaining that the architect had drawn the plans; that the building was to cost \$20,000, with vault to cost \$10,000 more; that the building would be an ornament to the neighborhood, and the business quiet and unobjectionable.

Mitchell said he owned the lot, 21 by 100 feet, now occupied by two old residences, both rented to white people.

## RENTS TO WHITE PEOPLE.

While making no threat, he showed the committee that he held the upper hand of the situation, merely mentioning that he personally owned fifty-eight feet at the corner of Adams and Clay Streets, just opposite the Clay Street Methodist Church; that he owned the houses 214 East Clay and 18 East Clay, all rented to white people, but intimating that he could find colored tenants who would pay as good rent, and that it was only his consideration for white property which so far prevented his renting any of this property to Negroes. He made quite an eloquent appeal for fairness to the Negroes, saying that the city was enlarging the white section by pushing Lee District further to the west. He was handicapping the growth of the best sort of colored people. He alluded to the time when he had himself been in

the property-owners of the neighborhood. He said they could not object to the renting of the houses to colored people; the protest was against the breaking of the building line, although he admitted it was already broken by one house on the block. The request for the establishment of the building line was tabled until the next meeting to inquire into certain points involved. Mr. Gunst being the only negative on the motion for delay.

As for the bank, he said it would add \$35,000 to the taxable values of Clay Street, and that on nearly every block on that street there were houses coming out to the street line. He said he had been North, into New England and into the far West, and he had found the best colored people of any city in the country, and in many respects ahead of any city, attributing this to the fact that they had found that they had no better friends than the white people of Richmond.

## NO ACTION TAKEN.

Alderman Gunst, who had been alluded to as being on the Street Committee with Mitchell, and who lives on the block on which it is proposed to erect the bank, argued against allowing a building to come out on the street line, saying that it would depreciate property.

Mr. Adams took the side of the bank and argued for delay in establishing the building line, asking whether it would not depreciate the property more than the erection of the bank to have the two houses occupied by people of the colored race.

Mr. Redford was spokesman for

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